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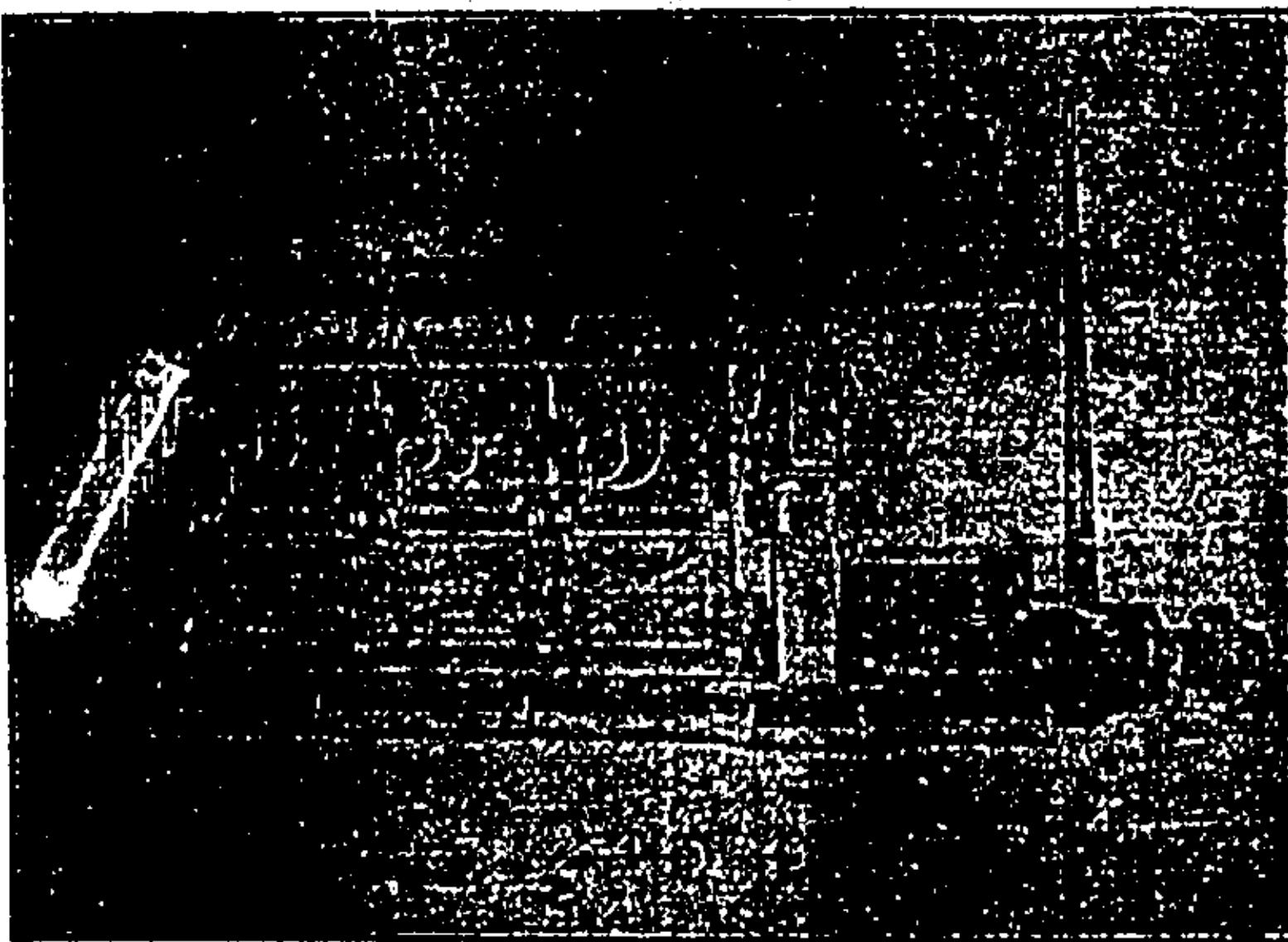
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SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
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Hongkong, 16th July, 1915

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Motor Ambulances Needed.
The army grows bigger all the time and it must not be overlooked that, on account of the damaged condition of the roads over which the motor have to work, and sometimes (thanks to their utter disregard of the Red-Cross flag) on account of the brutal enemy's fire, many of these ambulances are put out of commission, so that there is no fear of the supply overtaking the demand. There are many calls at the present time for various worthy objects connected with the war, but no appeal is more insistent and continuous nor more deserving of support than this great need of our stricken soldiers and the alleviation of their pain. The subscription list is still open we understand and we earnestly appeal to those of our lady readers who would like to be associated with such a gift from the ladies of the colony (to send in their contributions at once, if they have not already done so, in order that there should be no delay in remitting the necessary funds to the proper quarter.

Daily Press.

The Old and the New Panama.

Until this experiment had been tried, says the writer (in a San Francisco paper) "it always seemed as though the delays of the Navy Department in sending battleships through the canal were in the nature of a decided slur upon the most important enterprise of an engineering character which this country has ever undertaken. Even worse than the delays was the fact of explaining them by doubts as to the depth and safety of the waterway. In times of peace that would have been a very bad advertisement for international shipping, but all that is past and gone." The canal has now been open to traffic for over a year and its navigability has been abundantly demonstrated. There have been occasional land-slides at certain sections of the canal, but they have caused little delay and the engineers have taken all the means known to them to prevent similar interruptions in the future. Already a goodly number of ships trading with China and Japan have passed through the new waterway, and when shipping conditions return to the normal after the war we shall doubtless see the number of ships using this route to or from Europe steadily increase with the great development of trade which must follow the exploitation of the vast resources of China.

China Mail.

The German Doctrine of Hate.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an article on the faculty of hatred, calls attention to the absence of this sentiment in England, and refers to the experiences of a correspondent who had returned from London after living there for some months during the war. Among other things, he says: "Hatred against Germany does not exist, and the great wave of hatred that can be encountered on arriving in Germany is quite foreign and indeed incomprehensible to the English. Educated Englishmen with whom I spoke have a deep aversion of the fabulous being whom they call the 'War-Lord,' who they believe completely rules Germany and of whose non-existence people can be convinced. Such ordinary people as butchers, tailors, salesmen, or workmen do not understand hatred between peoples, and see in this mighty war only a contest between two giants, England and Germany."

German Losses in the West.

Amsterdam, July 19.—It is reported from Hasselt that nearly 5,000 bodies of Germans recently killed on the western front have been brought there for burial. Long trains heavily laden with German wounded continue to arrive daily at Aix-la-Chapelle from the western front.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Clements Markham.

July 20.—Sir Clements Markham, was a man to whom the Empire owes somewhat. He is so versatile that it is not easy to determine his exact "place." Perhaps the greatest service he has rendered the State was the introduction of obelisk cultivation from Peru into India in 1880; but he is probably best known from his long tenure of the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, and as the originator of recent Antarctic exploration. But for his energy, the South Pole would, in all likelihood, still be terra incognita.

Snapped up by a Shark.

The Seoul Press quotes a message from Iwon District, South Hamgyongdo, stating that a few days ago while three female Korean divers from Quespart were engaged in collecting ear-bells off Chasho, a huge shark suddenly made its appearance. One of the divers escaped, the two others were devoured by the monster. Subsequently fishermen in the employ of one Mr. Okada, a Japanese engaged in fishing there, while netting yellow tails, caught a large shark. The fish was a veritable monster, weighing more than 270 kwan or some 2,235 pounds, and is supposed to have been the shark that devoured the female divers.

Civil Service Bank Sentences.

James Trippett Southgate, a solicitor, and Edwin Wilding, an accountant, were sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey for conspiring together and with a man named H. S. Cooper to issue a balance-sheet of the Civil Service Bank which they knew to be false. Southgate was chairman of the bank and Wilding acted as auditor. Cooper, who was manager and secretary, was stated to be a fugitive from justice. The judge also passed a sentence of five years' penal servitude on Southgate for fraudulently converting to his own use money entrusted to him as trustee. The two sentences passed on him will run concurrently.

The late Mr. B. M. Peters.

News has been received in Butterworth of the death, on August 18, on board the B.I. steamer Arankola, of Mr. B. M. Morgan Peters, of the Straits Trading Co., Ltd., says the *Straits Times*. Mr. Peters came to the East some fourteen years ago to join the staff of Pritchard and Co., Ltd., of Penang, and later, after a period of planting in Selangor, joined the works office of the Straits Trading Co., Ltd., in Pulau Brani, Singapore. On his return from home leave, 2½ years ago, he was transferred to Butterworth. Mr. Peters, says the *Penang Gazette*, had been in ill-health for some months past and left by the above boat on Sunday 15th inst., for a stay in Ootacumand, India, where he hoped to recuperate. His loss is much felt by the members of the staff of the Straits Trading Co., Ltd., and all residents in Butterworth.

Japanese Tea.

Mr. O. W. Bowen, manager of the tea department of W. R. Grace and Co. of New York, which claims to be the largest commercial house in the United States, says the *Japan Times*, reached Yokohama from San Francisco by the Manchuria after an absence of two years. While on his present tour it is the intention of Mr. Bowen to visit all the tea producing countries including Formosa, China, Java, Ceylon and India. In course of conversation Mr. Bowen mentioned that Japanese teas are extremely popular with the tea drinkers of America. "As a matter of fact," he remarked, "since the colour has been eliminated from teas consumed generally have been educated to accept teas of good quality such as the teas of Japan have produced. To maintain and increase the consumption, however, it is necessary that the cup quality be improved as much as possible."

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

TRENCH HELMETS.

A Lesson from Our Allies.

The *Times* is informed that the French military authorities are about to supply the men engaged in trench warfare with a special form of helmet. It is practically identical in form with that designed by the great battle painter Edouard Detaille, but is composed of different material. Detaille's helmet was made of leather, and bore too strong a resemblance to the hated "Pickelhaube" to please the Parisians, who mocked at it when it was worn for the first time by a selected company at a 14th of July review some three or four years ago. The new head-covering is made of heavy steel, which has been specially treated to increase its resisting power. The walls protecting the skull are particularly thick, and the weight of the helmet renders its use in open warfare far out of the question. The rim is large, like that of the headpiece of M. M. Brinno, and the soldier can at will either bring the helmet forward and protect his eyes or wear it so as to protect the base of the skull.

Defence Against Snipers. The authorities believe that the adoption of the heavy helmet for trench warfare will enormously reduce the mortality and incapacity caused by head wounds. The opposing forces in the trenches are at many points separated by not more than 30 yards. The parapets are rarely higher than an ordinary man's head. A crouching position is to invite the immediate attention of the sniper. The enemy is so near that he frequently fires through the loopholes of the opposing trench and over the embrasures of the metal shields which are in position. Death or injury caused in this way is almost invariably brought about by head wounds. Against attacks of this sort, which are of daily and sometimes hourly occurrence, the new helmet should afford almost complete protection.

As was pointed out in *The Times* of Tuesday, Doctor Douvraigne, of the French Army Medical Service, has borne testimony in the *Lancet* to the value of the *calotte metallique* already worn by some of the French troops in the trenches. These, however, are merely headpieces of light steel, shaped like the *calotte*, or small skull cap, worn by the clergy in Roman Catholic countries. This clerical *calotte* only covers the pan of the skull, while the military variety practically covers the skull proper and is worn under the "kepi." It was, however, only adopted as a makeshift, and will very soon disappear.

Breastplates and Shields. Breastplates have been worn under their clothing by both French officers and men, but at their own expense, and that no light one. "Quirasses" were exposed for sale in armourers' shops in the North of France as far back as last November, and the prices ranged from 80 to 200 francs. For the present it is not proposed to supply the French

infantry with breastplates, either in the trenches or out of them, but military experts admit that a continuance of the present trench warfare may lead to those engaged in it, especially bombing parties and barbed wire cutters, being more heavily armoured than the knights who fought at Bouvines and at Agincourt. The cuirassiers alone of French troops continue to wear the breastplate. The British heavy cavalry have long discarded it in the field, and it is generally admitted that armour of any kind in open warfare is an encumbrance.

Several varieties of shield have been used by both French and English troops since they entrenched on the Aisne. Scarcely a week goes by without some fresh device in this direction being discovered and adopted, and so far as shields are concerned, Britain has not lagged behind.

Soldiers in Goggles and Spine Protectors.

It is interesting to note that the troops fighting in the Persian Gulf are provided with goggles and spine protectors to shield them from the sun, not from the bullets of the enemy. A private in the Dorset Territorials, in a letter to his parents, says:—"We are called the 'goggle-eyed army,' owing to our wearing goggles to protect our eyes from the fierce rays of the sun. We also wear spine protectors for the same reason."

NATIONAL THRIFT.

New Retrenchment Committee.

The urgent need of retrenchment in public expenditure and of personal economy occupied the attention of both Houses of Parliament to-day says the *Times*. Parliamentary correspondent of July 20. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced the terms of reference to the Retrenchment Committee and its composition. It is to inquire and report what savings of public expenditure can, in view of the necessities created by the war, be effected in civil Departments without detriment to the interests of the State. The gentlemen who have been invited to serve upon it are:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chairman).
Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Lord Middleton.
Mr. H. T. Baker, M.P.
Sir Leo Chichester, M.P.
Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.
Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
Sir Gilbert Claughton, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway.
Mr. Gaspard Ferrer.
Mr. Harold Cox.

The scope of the Committee's inquiry formed the principal topic of debate in Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Vote of Credit for £150,000,000 for the prosecution of the war, which was granted by the House. No War Expenditure Inquiry. In the House of Lords the subject was raised in questions

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
"Jan Mor" 16 Peak Road 7 Roomed House, possession Nov. 15th.
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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road.
58 The Peak, "The Retreat."
21 Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINION PROCURATOR.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
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TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEPH & FLEMING.

addressed to Ministers by Lord Kibblesdale and Lord Peel.

Lord Lansdowne, who spoke for the Government, explained that the Retrenchment Committee would deal, not with the whole of the public expenditure, but with the civil expenditure of the Government. In the strain and stress of a great war it was impossible to improve a public inquiry on the War Office and the Admiralty without running the risk of paralysing their activities. Neither of these Departments was indifferent to the cause of public economy. The War Office was most anxious to stop any unnecessary expenditure or waste. Lord Kitchener was going into the matter himself with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he had appointed a Departmental Committee in the War Office to deal with the whole subject. This Committee was working in consultation with the Treasury, and every effort would be made to avoid waste.

Lord Cromer urged that if anything was to be done in the way of public economy the example must be set by Parliament. The Treasury should cease to be a spending Department, and should be brought back to its proper function of controlling the expenditure of other Departments. He dissented from the view that it was impossible to exercise any control over naval and military expenditure during war.

Lord Middleton said he had received from all parts of the country strong remonstrances against unnecessary expenditure in connection with the military

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply:—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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WANTED.—The Services of Nurse or good travelling Amah for children in return for first-class passage to England. Apply: "O." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hon-kong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of China & Glassware, Table and Bed Linen. For permit to view and full information apply to the Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

LOST ON THE PEAK.

LOST: Black and white Pekingese pug dog, G. A. HASTINGS, 107 The Peak.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of K. Wilson City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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Edgar B. Davis, New York, Karavolos, Shanghai.
Mengsoon Seng, Bangkok.
Superintendent, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Hangsang, Chefoo.
Raymondhoe 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.
Rayward Tangamaru, Kobe.
Yiezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.
Tongsangloong, Kobe.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

forces. If the Government's action stopped at the appointment of this Civil Committee the country would be disappointed and appeals for private economy would fall on deaf ears.
Lord Cromer, in reply, insisted that a formal inquiry into expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments was undesirable and impracticable during the war, but the personnel of the Treasury had been strengthened and greater supervision would be exercised.—*Times*.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



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The world famous DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer.

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IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER



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情物無非確真事聞要訪探大正商會印發本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

WADE.—On August 31, 1915, at 12 Park Lane, Shanghai, Henning Thomas Wade, age 69 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.

HONGKONG AND CRUELTY.

For many of the local improvements which we should like to see coming into operation it will manifestly be necessary to wait for the end of the war. Government officials have their hands full, and it is unfair to ask them to concern themselves with matters that are not of primary importance. There are, however, some small things, and one or two big ones, which the Government and the Legislative Council could and should find time to handle without a week's delay. Foremost among the big things is the prevalence of cruelty to animals in the Colony. We have been told that a Society for the prevention of this sort of thing exists in Hongkong, but, as we have never seen or heard of any of its performances, we may well leave it out of our considerations and regard the entire question as a Government one. East and West do not, and never did, see eye to eye on the subject of man's duty towards the brutes, and often ill-treatment, sometimes positive, sometimes negative, is looked upon by the Oriental as a matter in no sense reprehensible. Every Britisher is, or should be, a missionary to the East on this point, and should use all means in his power to make the Chinese and others understand that it is a serious thing to neglect or to ill-treat any animal.

That individual Britishers, whether in Government employment or not, do exercise themselves in this matter, is evident from the fact that we have reported sundry cases wherein busy men have gone out of their way to prosecute Chinese for cruelty to ponies, oxen etc., but we want to see the Government acting officially. We are not content to read the bald statement in the Ordinances: "Every person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars who wantonly or cruelly mutilates or otherwise ill-uses any horse, mule, dog or other animal." Surely a British Colony in the Far East needs something a little stronger than this. Is there to be no punishment for neglect? And is not the law, even as it exists, to be acted upon a little more frequently and energetically? And cannot the Government appoint inspectors to see that the law is kept, even as it appoints Sanitary Inspectors?

Again, cannot those concerned with the carrying out of the muzzling law be made to act with reasonable humanity? Yesterday two of the Chinese whose duty it is to muzzled dogs caught one poor beast in DesVaux Road, Central. Having made their capture, they proceeded manfully to drag it along on its back, gasping and foaming; and they continued this gentle procedure till a European interfered, when it occurred to the resourceful mind of one of them to go in search of the cage in which such animals are usually placed. If this is to be allowed among persons appointed by the Government, what sort of treatment can we expect the ordinary coolie to use towards his pigs, fowls etc.? Since the Government knows as well as we do that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals exists only in name, why does it not itself take more active steps in the matter? Not a day goes by but one can see acts of callous cruelty towards the animals and birds that are brought down from Canton, and all too rarely do we ever hear of any prosecution therefor. And, if prosecution is instituted, the fine is not the fifty dollars which the law allows, but usually quite a trifling one. We are not asking the authorities to do impossibilities. We know well enough that they are unable to guard entirely against these brutalities; but there is something seriously wrong when the cruelty convictions work out to about ten in a year—at a generous estimate. Cannot the clergy do something to influence the Government? It is almost their turn. And the ladies of Hongkong; can they do nothing?

The Motor Ambulance.

The ladies of Hongkong are certainly to be congratulated on their quick response to the appeal for a motor ambulance for use at the Front. A feature upon which the organisers should especially be complimented is the method followed in publishing the names of subscribers. In an essentially "provincial" spot like Hongkong, where considerably more attention is commonly bestowed on other folks' business than on one's own, people will "talk"; in other words, will comment on the amount contributed to any charity by Mrs. A. or Miss B. Knowing this, many would-be contributors are often prevented from giving—sheerly because they happen to have a narrow purse and many calls on it; and they do not wish to figure as giving too much less than their wealthier neighbours. By the system which the Hongkong ladies have adopted there is no danger of anyone's losing face; and, since it was made clear, when the subscription list was opened, that offerings might range from fifty cents to ten dollars, there is nothing to prevent those of limited income from giving small amounts. These small amounts soon pile up and, so long as the total is reached, our poor wounded Tommies will care nothing if Mrs. A. chanced to give a dollar less than Miss B. It will be seen from the list which we published last night that the entire sum collected still only reaches a little over a third of that required. At the present rate, however, we have no fear that the good object of the promoters will not eventually be attained.

Compulsion in Singapore.

In yesterday's issue we mentioned that the new rules as to military training at the Straits has now come into force. All in Hongkong will watch with no small interest the progress of the new scheme. The military training for perfection at once, and the Singapore people will be more than human if odds and ends of initial mistakes—if only minor ones—are not made. Broadly speaking, however, the plan is unquestionably an excellent one, and only those who are either very ignorant or else who have failed to look all round the subject will have any serious objections to offer. Of course the day will come when the Britisher will be ashamed to own that he has not had a military training of some sort as much as his mediaeval ancestors would have been. It is evident from the direction that Home events are taking that, whether conscription, as such, comes or not, soldiering of sorts will gradually become as much an essential part of school timetables as English or mathematical subjects.

Discipline as well as Tuition.

When we of this generation were boys we had not the luck to find instruction in the use of the rifle down in the curriculum, the cadet corps were hardly out of the shell, and lack of either time or interest put volunteering out of court when manhood was reached. Thus the number of civilians between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five who have been trained to the use of arms is a regrettably small one. To the men in Singapore the new law should be a blessing physically, for the climate is one that insists on a man's taking a reasonable amount of exercise if he wants to keep fit. In normal times the Singapore white man is of a more robust type than the white man of Hongkong, and, as often as not there is little that he has to learn in regard to handling a gun. What he most needs is discipline; indeed discipline is the main argument in favour of the Bill. To those who have been in the habit of playing in a cricket or football team and thus have learned the value of combination, little persuasion will, we think, be necessary to convince them that the Singapore scheme is a necessary and an admirable one—within proper limits, of course.

DAY BY DAY.

HE THAT COMPLIES AGAINST HIS WILL IS OF HIS OWN OPINION STILL.—Samuel Butler.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36½ published.

The Mails.

Siberian, United Kingdom Canadian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Manchuria to-day at 2 p.m.
Canadian and United Kingdom Mails.—Closed per s.s. Aki Maru to-day at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong Shares. — \$420, buyers.
Tronohs.—31/8 buyers.
Ural Caspian.—40/8 buyers.
Humphreys' Estates.—\$7½ sales.
Ewos.—Tls. 180, sales.
Canton Insurances. — \$420, buyers.
Douglas.—\$83, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ld. \$10½, buyers.
Indo Combined \$146 b.
Chinas.—Deferred 91 b.
Preferred 85 b.
Hongkong Cottons. — \$8½, buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—63, buyers.
China Borneo.—\$10½, buyers.
Ropes.—\$27, x div. buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 99/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 103rd anniversary of the surrender of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet to Admiral Nelson and Lord Cathcart.

Left by the Manchuria.

Mrs. P. H. and the Misses Holyoak left Hongkong to-day by the s.s. Manchuria.

Received With Thanks.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of illustrated periodicals for the use of the troops and sailors in the garrison, from Mrs. O. Humphreys.

The Alleged Murder.

At the Police Court, this morning Hon Ma-yau who was arrested in connection with the alleged murder of a woman at Shaikwan, was remanded for a week.

Mr. J. W. Bolles Gone North.

Mr. J. W. Bolles, manager for China, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, left for Shanghai to-day by the P. M. s.s. Manchuria. He will be away from the Colony for about eleven days.

The Probate Case.

Throughout to-day strenuous attempts have been made to come to a settlement in the case in which Ho Sau-lan is endeavouring to secure the revocation of letters of administration granted with regard to the estates of Ho Wo-lam deceased. The case was fixed to come on again at noon to-day but no settlement was then arrived at. A further adjournment was made until this afternoon but the parties were still apparently trying to come to an agreement for at three o'clock the case had not been called on.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 29.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.
T. T. from Sourabaya \$4000.00.
Per Mr. Chee Chit-yong of Messrs. Him Wo, Bangkok \$1482.21.
Per Mr. Chee Chit-thong from the Chinese Merchants at Singapore, Siam (Siam Currency) \$893-\$705.00.
Already acknowledged \$511297.85.
Total \$517545.06.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE HESPERIAN.

Mr. Balfour's Letter.

There are few speeches or letters of Mr. Balfour's that do not contain ample material for thought, for he never speaks or writes unless he has something to say, and unless he is entirely sure of his facts. In this case, in a very few words he sums up the history of the period of German piracy. Like the trained dialectician that he is he strengthens his own position by appearing to throw an occasional top to the adversary. "There was no doubt that the submarine campaign was adopted with extreme reluctance." He probes the matter, arguing without heat and without false sentiment; he is frankly horrified at the Germans' sacrificing of their national honour, but he goes into no elaborate lamentations or heroics. He just turns the facts over coldly and impartially as a British scholar and gentleman might be expected to do. All that he leaves to the Germans after his sifting does not amount to very much. The enemy has interfered with our commercial shipping and has ruthlessly sacrificed the lives of non-combatants and of women and children; but his own losses have simultaneously been of such proportions as to make him pause and think. And the result of Germany's thinking is that "what were merely crimes in May are seen to be blunders in September." It is this eternal blundering that the more thoughtful and cautious element in Germany will find it hardest to forgive. When that element weighs one thing with another it must surely be forced to the conclusion that Germany's conduct of the war has really been little else but a series of gross mistakes and wild miscalculations from the outset.

Russia and Her Enemy s. While the Germans beat and blunder and allow themselves to be drawn steadily along to their own eventual damnation, Russia pursues her plodding way, always waiting and always watching. It is not only the enemy that put her down as a fool from the start. Hundreds of Britishers, up till quite recently, have been speaking patronisingly of her, as though she were a newly-weaned child; but those, we notice, are beginning to alter their minds a little. She allowed the Germans to come blustering up to Brest Litovsk; and, when they got there what did they find? "The situation in Moscow in 1912 could not have been worse." Those who bought Russia for a fool have, it seems, wasted their capital. Whether in her own territory, in Galicia, in the Caucasus, in the Balkan or in the Black Sea, she just goes quietly on, mystifying, baffling and exasperating her enemies by doing the very thing that they were not prepared for. And, as we have already remarked, she has bigger surprises up her sleeve yet.

Germany and America. As we had imagined, there were Americans on board the Hesperian. Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Lansing have refused to comment, says Reuter in his sage summing up of the effect of the news in America. In the name of Heaven, what is there to comment on? "The outrage is regarded as destroying the last shreds of belief in the good faith of German assurances to America." Who, we wonder, were the credulous beings who harboured those "last shreds"? The American press has consistently refused to be fooled, and it is certain that no one in England attached the slightest importance to Count Bernstorff's promises. He and his friends have followed but one policy throughout, where the American was concerned. At all costs she was to be drawn into the conflict, in order that she might contribute towards the saving of Germany's face. Germany has never lost a single opportunity of irritating the Washington people and of holding them up to ridicule; of pulling their leg, in fact; and every assault on boats bound for American or Canadian ports can only be regarded as one more item to be added to the score.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 7, 1914.

British Guarding Movement: French Glorious Victory.

During the week no new main trial of strength occurred. There have been, indeed, battles along the immense front which in other wars have been considered of the first magnitude, but which in this war are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces. Since the battle of Cambrai, where the British successfully guarded the left flank of the entire allied army from a deadly turning attack, we have been supported by the seventh and fifth French armies; the latter at Guise secured a solid success, driving back the enemy in disorder and inflicting a heavy loss on three German corps. Nevertheless, a general retirement has continued, and the Germans are persistently seeking the British, and have kept in constant contact with our rearguard. The British Army is now south of the Marne, in line with the French forces. The right and left of the Germans appear to be marching towards the Marne, towards the left and centre of the French lines. A French corps repulsed the Seventh German Army near Dinville. It would appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left wing has been abandoned by the Germans either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension, or because the Germans prefer a direct attack on the allied line.

Encounter at Malines.

The Germans lost three thousand in an encounter west of Malines.

Montenegrins Beat Austrians.

The Montenegrins beat the Austrians at Boljanitz in Herzegovina capturing all the stores, and also occupied Csanitz.

British Boats Strike Mines and Sink.

The following extract from a Press Bureau telegram of 5th September, from H. E. the Governor, Singapore, to H. E. the Governor, Hongkong, is forwarded to us by the Colonial Secretary for publication:—

Steam drifter Linsell and H.M.S. Speedy struck mines off East Coast and sank. Casualties reported, six missing, two injured. Speedy was an old torpedo gunboat built in 1890. Before the war, she was engaged on fishery protection duties.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Second Round.

The result of yesterday's play in the above tournament is as under:—

G. Minkin and R. St. Amory owe 4/6, beat R. Hancock and R. P. Thurstield owe 30 by 6-4, 6-4.
Hancock and P. Leigh Bennett owe 15/1 beat N. E. Kent and W. N. Ford owe 15-4 by 1-0, 6-3, 6-4.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Approximate statement of Traffic Receipts, for week ending 4th September, 1915.

Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 26 weeks.	
This Year...	11,656 303,369
Last Year...	9,648 418,441
Increase...	2,010
Decrease...	25,082

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Septem ber 1		Tons 211	
" 2	"	"	214
" 3	"	"	203
" 4	"	"	208
" 5	"	"	195
" 6	"	"	203
Total to 6th inst.		1234	
Daily average		205.67	

MODERN SURGERY MIRACLES.

Many Soldiers' Lives Saved by Science.

The most astounding thing about modern science is the fact that as fast as it invents new and ingenious methods of destruction it provides new and equally ingenious means of restoration. It restores no less quickly than it destroys.

The present war has furnished at once a test and a triumph for the science of healing, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative. Within a few hours of receiving their wounds on the field of battle the soldiers of to-day are being cared for, and in many cases cured, in the most elaborately equipped of English hospitals. In its physical sense, the process of restoration has become hardly less mechanical—and happily hardly less certain—than the process of destruction.

"If you want to see miracles," said the chief medical officer of a large London hospital, "I can show you some here—miracles of modern surgery." And he was as good as his word.

Hobbling along one of the wide corridors of the hospital came a soldier, Private Robert T., who had "got it badly," as he expressed it, at the storming of Hill 60. The doctor stopped to tell me about his case. He had been hurried over from France in a dying condition, with the abdomen and intestines terribly shattered by a shell. By all the tenets of surgery he had not half an hour to live. But within 20 minutes of his arrival at the hospital he had been operated upon. A new bladder and other organs were actually made for him, and from that moment his progress was slow but sure. He will be ready for discharge within a week.

There are several similar cases of patching-up in the same hospital. In one the patient is Corporal C., a young Canadian D. C. M., who is happily just out of danger and will live to wear his well-earned decoration. Another soldier who has been literally dragged back from death in this hospital is Private George B., a great-hearted, great-limbed young lancer. In all these cases shattered organs have been repaired or replaced, and the patients have recovered.

Machine-Gun Heroes. In one ward I saw an Irishman named O'Brien and an Englishman named Roach, two comrades, who, though half-blinded with blood and the agony of their wounds, fought a machine-gun for several hours at Hill 60. Roach had lost his left arm and two fingers from his right; while O'Brien had lost an eye and had been shot in the leg.

The O'Briens are a hardy race, however, and they do not die easily. ("They do not put enough earth on us," the O'Brien in question explained to me with a broad grin.) So the Irishman, who had his arms free, but could not stand, supported Roach while the latter worked the gun with his one remaining arm.

Private Roach is now convalescent. He has only one arm, it is true, and only three fingers on the other. But a skilful surgeon has succeeded in preserving two tiny stumps of bone that will serve their owner in a number of unexpected ways.

Most wonderful of all, however—and my doctor-guide was quick to admit it—were the cases of natural healing. I saw several men—two of them just back from the Dardanelles—whom a bullet had completely traversed and yet left organically unharmed. In one instance the bullet had entered through the neck, missed the main carotid arteries, pierced both lungs, escaped the aorta, and emerged under the arm. With the exception of the trifling flesh wounds, and of the punctured lungs (of which a little care had naturally to be taken at first) the patient was undamaged. A week or so at the outside saw him well again. The astonishing feature of this case, as the medical officer remarked to me, was the fact that the bullet had, as it seemed, deliberately described a curve round a danger zone. No surgeon in the world, he declared, could have directed a bullet along the course taken by this bullet.

SPECIAL CABLES.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI AND THE GOVERNMENT.

NO FAITH IN PROPOSED CHANGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, 6, 10.35 p.m.
President Yuan Shih-k'ai in a message to the Ban Cheng Yuan says: "In my opinion a change in the present form of Government involves so many other momentous changes that it demands the most careful and most serious consideration. I regard the proposed change as unsuitable. I consider the circumstances in which the country is placed. If the opinion of the majority of the people is consulted, good and proper means will undoubtedly be found to strengthen the foundation of the State and to increase its prestige. As the constitution of the Republic is now in the drafting, a suitable and practicable means will be devised."

FROM THE PULPIT.

Sermon preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

St. Luke 17.12-14. "And as He entered into a certain village, there met Him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off; and they lifted up their voices and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us. And when He saw them He said unto them, go show yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass that as they went they were cleansed."

The Gospel for to-day is the familiar story of the healing of ten lepers by our Blessed Lord. Standing afar off, as the rules of the rabbis required, they made their pathetic appeal. "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us." And Christ's answer was one well calculated to try their faith. "Go show yourselves to the priests."

It was the duty of the priests to examine a man suspected of the disease of leprosy and to pronounce him clean or unclean according to the result of the examination. If he was found free from the disease, certain ceremonies had to be performed before he could be received back into society. The priests were not expected to heal lepers—it might well have been said by these ten lepers: "What is the good of our going to the priests? We have leprosy. We have not been cured. This Healer can do nothing for us and so He is trying to get rid of us quietly. The priests are sure to pronounce us unclean." But, instead of acting in this way, they obeyed the command. "And it came to pass that as they went they were cleansed."

There are two thoughts which we may gather from the narrative. First, the care our Blessed Lord took to respect and observe the rules of the Jewish Church when those rules were founded on God's command; and, secondly, the blessing the lepers craved, came to them in the path of obedience. Our Blessed Lord would not do anything to injure needlessly the authority of the Jewish Church. Although He knew that He was about to establish a new Kingdom which should be bound by no narrow national boundaries but be as wide as the human race itself, yet He was careful not to go against the rules of the Jews. Christ evidently believed in discipline and in obedience to lawful authority. We are often told that the English nation requires more discipline. A recent writer in one of the Reviews seeks to show that the strength of Germany lies in the strict discipline to which she is accustomed and seeks to induce English people to subordinate themselves to a like discipline. We English people pride ourselves on our liberty; we love to sing "Britons never, never, never shall be slaves;" we regard with a jealous eye any attempt to fling wherever it flies as the guarantee of liberty. We rather look down on nations who are under the thumb of what we consider a grandmotherly government. Liberty is certainly a splendid thing. It is one of the greatest blessings any nation can possess. It is well worth fighting for and, if need be, dying for. We have been justly proud of the liberty of our nation. In England men were free to come and go. No foreigners were bothered for passports, no one had to be registered by the authorities, everyone was free to come and go as he liked without let or hindrance. And in his own home, the Englishman was free to do as he liked. It was a patriotic saying "An English-

man's home is his castle." He was not interfered with by the Government. He might choose to give himself to the service of his country in the army or the navy or the civil service, he might devote himself to his country's cause in political life; or, on the other hand, he might live an entirely selfish life and do nothing for his country.

But now we see a change; this liberty of ours is threatened by a power which would overthrow all liberty in the world, and so, in order to maintain ultimately our liberty, we are forced to curtail this liberty for a time. We are fighting for the liberty of the world, and everyone has to take his part in some way in the fight. It can no longer be left to the individual to do or not to do his part of the nation's work. Those who are in authority, those who have the greatest knowledge of the nation's needs, are best qualified to say how every man's and woman's service can best be used. So we glory in the fact that England is a land of liberty, but we agree that, for the present, our liberty must be curtailed and strict discipline enforced.

And if the spirit of freedom is characteristic of the English nation it is also, in a striking way characteristic of the Church of England. Our Church is noticeable for its breadth. While holding fast to the ancient Catholic creeds, she is free to accept and assimilate new knowledge. She leaves to her officials and her members a wide latitude of belief and a large freedom of interpretation. And so we find that in her fold, even in her ministry, are to be found men of very varied opinions. She is indeed the most free of all branches of the Church. And this freedom has proved itself a good thing for she has been most successful as a training school for Saints.

But our Church herself acknowledges that she has need of greater discipline. Our Prayer Book deprecates the absence of discipline and wishes for its restoration; for the time when men and women who have committed great sins shall once again be put to open penance. Yet our Church has some discipline, she has certain rules, clearly laid down in our Prayer Book. There are some things which are not left to the judgment of the individual; e.g. she requires children to have God-parents at their baptism; she requires those who are going to be confirmed to have been baptized. She requires those who come to Holy Communion to have been previously confirmed, or to be desirous of being confirmed; those who marry must not be related within certain degrees of relationship, the burial service is not to be read for those who are unbaptized, or excommunicated or have laid violent hands upon themselves. Those who are to be recognized as lawful ministers in the Church must have received episcopal ordination. These are some of the rules which our Church lays down.

But, within the limits of belief and action which she has laid down, there is room for very wide divergence of teaching and practice. Unfortunately there are some people within the Church of England who are not content with this great liberty and wish to overstep the bounds which our Church has laid down—some in one direction and some in another. Some wish to assimilate our teaching and practice to that of the Church of Rome; they would make confession to a priest

compulsory in our Church, they would have enforced celibacy of the clergy, and would copy the evil example of the Roman Church in her many departures from early Christian teaching. Other people wish to go to the extreme of Protestantism; they would abandon every belief, every practice which differentiates the Church from Protestant Dissent. They would refuse to allow any one to confess to a priest, though our Church says people are to be encouraged to do so. They would never have a clergyman use the absolution in the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, because they regard it as "Popish." They would like to see our churches as plain and bare as dissenting places of worship. They love to speak of themselves as Protestants, though our Church never describes herself as Protestant, and the word is not found in our Prayer Book, but always speaks of herself as Catholic and the Faith she teaches as the "Catholic Faith."

The extreme men in the Church of England have, in the last two years, come almost to a sharp quarrel over what is known as the Kikuyu controversy. Certain Bishops and missionaries in Africa, feeling very strongly the weakness which resulted from the want of unity amongst people in face of the heathen, had a meeting with certain Protestant missionaries with a view to founding a united Church which should include all the Christians in the area under their influence, except those belonging to the Roman Church. It was objected, against this scheme, that it was contrary to the doctrine and practice of the Church of England, especially on four points:

First, that it proposed to admit members of the Protestant societies to Holy Communion without their being confirmed. Second, that it proposed to admit, in the area under consideration, Protestant ministers to preach in the pulpits of the Church. Third, that it seemed to suggest that members of our Church might receive Communion from the hands of Protestant ministers; and, Fourth, that the meeting at Kikuyu had concluded with a united Communion when the Bishops officiated and people of many denominations communicated. The Archbishop of Canterbury has lately made a statement on these four points, and his statement has excited much interest and no little opposition. What he has said is, of course, only an opinion, and in no sense an authoritative judgment, but, coming from one in the Archbishop's position, it has naturally received considerable attention. On the first two points he thinks the Kikuyu proposals are legitimate, i.e. he approves of members of Protestant societies, when out of reach of the ministrations of their ministers, being admitted as guests at the altars of the Church, and he sees no objections to ministers of other denominations being allowed to preach in the pulpits of the Church, if approved by the Bishop of the Diocese. On the other two points he does not consider that members of our Church should in any case receive the Communion in Protestant places of worship, and he thinks a united Communion, such as that held at Kikuyu, is unwise and should not be repeated.

The subject will no doubt come up when the Bishops of the Anglican Communion meet in the next Lambeth Conference in three years' time. Till then I suppose the matter will remain as it is now. Meanwhile we may draw the lesson from Kikuyu that hasty attempts at reunion are apt to do more harm than good. The reunion of Christendom will never be achieved by a federation of Protestant sects, and anything which tends to throw doubt on the Catholic spirit of the Church of England is likely to do more harm in alienating the ancient Churches of the East than it can do good in conciliating the Protestant Christians. Meanwhile let us not fail to pray for Christian unity and endeavour to show a spirit of true Christian charity to all our fellow Christians. And let us be loyal sons and daughters of the Church of England, obeying her and following her advice; so shall we be led to walk in the steps of her Lord and Master, for all the Church's rules aim at deepening our union with Jesus Christ.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT

OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

"FIGHTING FRANCO."

DOG FIGHT SEQUEL IN COURT.

Amusing case before the Bench.

At the Police Court this morning, Dr. K. M. B. Weigelsberg, 5, the Albany, was summoned by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for having on unmuzzled dog named "Franco" on Bowen Road on August 24th, which it was alleged, ferociously attacked complainant's dog, biting him on the back.

Mr. Stephens conducted his own case, and Mr. L. D'Almada represented the defendant.

Mr. Stephens said there was a point he wanted to raise last time to which Mr. D'Almada objected.

His Worship:—And I supported him, you did not give evidence of the fact and if you had it would be relevant to your case as to the nature of the muzzle.

Mr. Stephens:—That is what I am going to refer to now your Worship. I would ask your Worship to read the evidence of Mrs. Stephens and I will call her to prove her story of the muzzle.

His Worship said he would read over the evidence. Mr. Stephens said that he would call his Worship's attention to the last regulation in connection with muzzling. The order came into force on August 21 and the attack on his dog was made on August 28. He contended that the dog was not properly muzzled and was very badly muzzled—improperly muzzled. He would tell his Worship that since that occurrence he did not intend to go out for a walk and he did not want to go out for a walk again through this dog, but on Sunday this dog went out and attacked his dog again. He was not the only one who had complained of this dog.

Mr. D'Almada: That is not the subject of this charge.

Mr. Stephens: It is the subject of this charge.

Mr. D'Almada: It is a waste of time.

Mr. Stephens: It is not a waste of time—you are wasting time.

Mr. D'Almada:—This is a wicked waste of my time and the Court's time; it is not the subject of the charge.

Mr. Stephens:—It is the subject of the charge. This dog should be destroyed and the police should destroy it, because it will do something worse than what it has already done, and it must be destroyed.

Mr. D'Almada: My friend has closed his case.

His Worship said he had supported Mr. D'Almada before because he thought it was a separate charge, but since then he had looked up the order.

Mrs. Stephens said it was a thin wire muzzle. It was certainly not a new one; the same as she had seen on the dog for some weeks. It was not a muzzle under the new Ordinance. It might have been like one of the regulation muzzles produced but not exactly the same. It was not a regulation muzzle she was sure. The dog last Friday was brought into Court with a different muzzle from the one it was wearing on the date in question. She could also swear that the muzzle was not one of the three produced.

Mr. Stephens: You know also that it was not one of the muzzles produced?

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARIES.

SIR WILLIAM O. FLOWDEN.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph") London Received, September 7.

Sir William Chichele Flowden K.O.S.I. is dead. The deceased gentleman was born in 1832 and was the eldest son of W. Chichele Flowden, F.R.S., M.P., of Egham Park. He was educated at Harrow and Halesbury, and entered the Bengal Civil Service. He was Census Commissioner in India; Secretary of Board of Revenue of N. W. Provinces and a member of Legislative Council, Calcutta. He sat as Member for West Wolverhampton 1888-1892.

SIR JOHN MICHAEL FLEETWOOD FULLER.

Reuter also reports the death of Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller K.O.M.G.

The late baronet was educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford. He contested Chippenham, 1892; Bath, 1895; Salisbury, 1897, all unsuccessfully. He was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, 1894-5 and sat as Liberal M.P. for Westbury (Wiltshire) 1900-11; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1908 and Vice-Chamberlain H.M.'s Household, 1907. From 1911 to 1914 he was Governor of Victoria, Australia. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, John Gerard Henry Fleetwood, born July 8, 1906.

Witness: I have just said so.

Continuing witness said that the other day whilst walking along Bowen Road the dog flew out and attacked her dog.

By Mr. D'Almada: The dog attacked her dog. The matter was one of a few seconds. She could not see where the dog came from—it pounced suddenly on her dog.

And so you can tell me Mrs. Stephens for how long these two dogs were fighting each other?—It is impossible to tell—they were fighting until I separated them.

How long?—Well I did not take my watch out to time them. Well I quite appreciate that, Mrs. Stephens, but would it take a minute?—Yes certainly.

And immediately after this minute you saw the muzzle hanging on its neck?—I saw it after it had been biting my dog.

And immediately these two dogs were separated Mrs. Stephens did not the defendant's dog run away?—Yes of course it did because it got a good whack.

Yes of course it did, and you swear positively Mrs. Stephens that this was not the muzzle (produced) it had on that day?—Certainly it was not and it was not the muzzle it had on Sunday last.

It does not matter about Sunday we are concerned with August 28 Mrs. Stephens?—It certainly was not the muzzle because it had no wire over its head.

Continued on Page 6.

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2557	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL COMMONWEALTH MARCH	H.M. Scots Guards Band
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10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

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Saki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 (TUES, 7th Sept. at 4 p.m.)
Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 (TUES, 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.)

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 (TUES, 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.)
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000 (FRI, 15th Sept. at 4 p.m.)

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon
Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura T. 8,000 (TUESDAY, 17th Sept.)
Jinsen Maru Capt. Ohta T. 8,000 (WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept.)

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama
Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujita T. 10,000 (SUNDAY, 12th Sept.)

SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 (SUN, 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.)

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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	21st Sept.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	13th Oct. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldham		22nd Nov. "

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
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Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 10th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

FOR SWATOW

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart... WED. 8th Sept. at 2.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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LOG BOOK.

The Samuel Stranded, The East Asiatic Company, Ltd., in Bangkok, have received advice by mail that their steamer Samuel, whilst on a voyage from Copenhagen to St. Thomas and the West Indies with a full cargo, has stranded. The vessel was going into Kirkwall to deliver her papers and certificates, and struck a rock. The company in Bangkok have received no further advice as to the steamer's position, but it is understood the vessel will be salvaged.

Steamships in Collision: London, July 20, 1.40 p.m.—The British steamship Polish Prince, from New York June 17, has been sunk in collision with the Lowther Range. One man was drowned, the remaining members of the crew being landed to-day at Barry by the Lowther Range. The latter was damaged about the bow. The Polish Prince was 1,862 tons net. From New York she went to the West Indies, and thence to Queenstown, where she arrived on July 14. The Lowther Range sailed from Manchester, Eng., on July 15, for Montreal.

Shipping Disaster in Tanageru Straits.

The s.s. Kasama Maru (2,423 tons) belonging to the Tanimichi Shoten, Tokio, ran on a sunken rock off Shiriva Misaki Lighthouse in Tanageru Strait on the 18th at 7.30 p.m. while on a voyage from Otsu to Tokio. The vessel had a full cargo of coal, the weight of which soon broke the hull in two. Captain Shimomura, the officers and crew landed safely at the Lighthouse. The steamer was purchased by the Tanimichi Shoten for ¥100,000 in June last and was under charter to the Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.—Kobe Herald.

Queen Charlotte Trip Going Strong.

The opening round trip of the Union Steamship Co.'s steamer Camosun to the Queen Charlotte Islands is developing a very decided tourist atmosphere. A considerable number of Vancouver business men have already booked their passage for the round trip, which will occupy ten days and which should prove very attractive to the travelling public. Starting from Vancouver the Camosun will proceed to Prince Rupert and from there she will proceed to Stewart, at the head of the Portland Canal, then to Masset, in the Queen Charlotte Islands, returning to Prince Rupert and allowing passengers one clear day there. From there she will go to Skidegate, Jedway, Ikeda Bay, where there is a wireless station; Rose Harbour, the big whaling station, and then direct back to Rupert before coming south. The Camosun, which is skippered by Captain Dixon, is at present on the Wallace ways, being overhauled, but she will be alongside the Union Steamship dock to-morrow. She is one of the best boats in the company's fleet and the special excursion rate will be \$40, which will include everything.—Vancouver World.

Ship's Steward Commits Suicide. Captain G. B. Kelling, of the steamer Lord Dufferin, which arrived in Colombo from Alexandria in ballast on her way to Batavia, reported a few days ago at the shipping office the death of Mr. J. W. Hartley, steward of the vessel. Hartley, who was always in the best of spirits, suddenly one day showed signs of depression and when the ship was between Suez and Colombo on July 24 he came on deck and without any word or warning jumped overboard. Orders were given to throw a life-buoy but owing to some accident to it this could not be done. The ship accordingly stopped and a boat was lowered, but there were no signs of the man although some time was spent in the search. Everything possible having been done to recover his body and all efforts having proved futile, the vessel steamed on to Colombo. The captain produced a piece of paper which he found under the blankets belonging to the deceased. It contained the following, written in pencil:—"Dear mother, forgive me for this rash act, but I cannot stand it any longer.—(Sgd.) Willie."

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SINGAPORE.....Suisang	Wed., 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.	
Kobe & Moji.....Yatsing	Sat., 11th Sept. at d'light	
MANILA.....Loongsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI.....Wingsang	Sun., 12th Sept. at d'light	
SHANGHAI.....Wosang	Tues., 14th Sept. at d'light	
SANDAKAN.....Mausang	Thur., 16th Sept. at noon	
MANILA.....Yuenang	Sat., 18th Sept. at 3 p.m.	
Kobe & Moji.....Kumsang	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light	

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London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloom'tein	B. L. L.	17, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Sept.
London	Mar'shire	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Cesar	M. M.	2, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

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Vancouver via S'hai, Japan & Co.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	11, Sept.
Via, & T'ma via M'la, K'lung & Co.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	13, Sept.
New York via Panama Canal	M. Castle	D. & Co.	14, Sept.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Sept.
Vancouver and Seattle	Unkal M.	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	17, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Legat	M. M.	9, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	11, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Japan	Tjiliwang	J. C. J. L.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	15, Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'ow & Amoy	Ottawa M.	O. S. K.	15, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
and Amoy	Malta	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Shanghai	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched for the above ports about
 the beginning of October.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Saturday 11th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.

For freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from
 Hongkong on Thursday, September 30,
 at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San
 Francisco on the 25th October.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA has been
 postponed from 1 p.m. to-morrow until
 3 p.m. same date.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from
 Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 11th
 September.

The s.s. GARNARVONSHIRE from
 London is due at Hongkong on the 28th
 September, leaves for Shanghai and Japan
 on the 1st October.

The I. L. s.s. SAINT EGBERT from
 New York for Hongkong is due at Hong-
 kong on the 20th September.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s.s.
 UNKAI MARU from Moji for Manila is
 due at Hongkong on the 20th September,
 leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the
 23rd September.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLIEDI from Leith,
 Middlebro & London left Singapore for
 this port on the 2nd instant and may be
 expected to arrive here on or about 9th
 instant.

The s.s. GLENLOCHY is expected to
 arrive here from London on Saturday,
 11th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tea, Br. s.s. 1,353, Towbridge, 27th Aug.

Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 27th

Aug.—Hongkong, 24th Aug. Coal—

J. M. & Co.

Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tado-

koro, 30th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th

Aug.—Rice—China.

Al Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, T. Moma, 30th

Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug.

Gen.—N. Y. K.

Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,724, H. S. Smith,

30th Aug.—Moji, 23rd Aug. Coal—

China.

Salams, Br. s.s. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug.

Mauritius, 14th Aug. General—

B. L.

Trigonis, Br. s.s. 1,053, F. Vigebloom,

31st Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug.

Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Priam, Br. s.s. 2,905, W. Black, 1st Sept.

—Moka, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

N. & Co.

Shinon, Br. s.s. 1,104, C. Sangster, 2nd

Sept.—Saigon, 28th Aug. Rice—

China.

Trithof, Norw. s.s. 871, Y. Christensen,

2nd Sept.—Bangkok, 26th Aug.

China.

Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, A. Dixon, 3rd

Sept.—Manila, 31st Aug. Gen.—

P. M. S. N. Co.

Yunnan, Br. s.s. 1,208, Robertson, 2nd

inst.—Swatow, 1st inst. Ballast—

B. & S.

Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,257, G. W. Muir, 3rd

inst.—Chingwantao, 47th August.

Coal—D. & Co.

Kailong, Br. s.s. 957, J. B. Evans, 3rd Sept.

—Haiphong, 30th ult. Gen.—B.

& S.

Telemaehus, Br. s.s. 2,185, A. Fraser, 5th

Sept.—Saigon, 31st ult. Gen.—

Order.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 1,553, F. L. Davison,

5th inst.—Vancouver, 8th ult. Gen.—

C. P. R.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 5th

inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. General—

D. L. & Co.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,436, N. Suzuter,

5th inst.—Kobe, 2nd inst. Coal—

D. M.

Sanki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,722, B. Trade, 5th

inst.—Moji, 31st ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Taro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,224, Miyahashi, 5th

inst.—Moji, 30th ult. Coal—M.

B. & S.

Singon, Br. s.s. 1,055, G. D. Mills, 5th inst.

—Salumbogan, 1st inst. Sleepers—

Order.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,075, L. L. Lifford, 5th inst.

—Cebu, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Druifer, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 5th Sept.

—Swatow, 4th Sept. Gen.—C. S.

S. N. Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 13,398, S. Togo, 4th

inst.—San Francisco, 13th Aug.

Gen.—T. K. K.

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GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLOCK.)

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Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
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Hongkong, 2nd Sept. 1915.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.

SINGAPORE CRICKET CLUB.

Improved Finances.

The annual general meeting of the Singapore Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion on August 27. Capt. C. B. Mullins occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, the other members of the retiring committee present being Dr. A. G. Butler and Messrs. L. Ashcroft, R. L. L. Braddell, H. M. Cantrell, O. P. Griffith-Jones, R. W. Sinclair, and E. L. Talma, together with the Secretary (Mr. G. P. Owen) and the Assistant Secretary (Mr. F. Deason). There was a fair attendance of members.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended June 30th, remarked that it was obvious that the war had had a great influence on the Club during the past year. The Club was originally started and carried on exclusively for the purpose of games. Games had suffered very considerably, and he very much regretted to say that the one game which the Club was essentially for, cricket, was the one that had suffered most. It was played only on Saturdays, and Saturdays had been devoted to drill and other military duties. As regarded the pavilion and ground, nothing further was necessary for him to say. The changes in the committee were obvious. As regarded the membership, a few words might be said. There had joined 166 new members, and the present membership was 782, against 878, a difference of 116. Of that 116, if he might use the expression, 25 or 30 were Hun desirables (laughter). Then between 85 and 90 members who had left the Club had been fighting at the front (applause). Of those, they had only heard definitely of the death of one, although there had been one or two wounded. But they knew that from 85 to 90—he thought 88 was the actual number—had been serving either at the front in western Europe or at the Dardanelles, (Applause.) As regarded games in general, recently things had been slightly smoother, and games had gone on more regularly. There seemed to be no lack of support for them as opportunity occurred.

Turning to the accounts, Capt. Mullins said that the main item which might be borne in mind was that last year they ended with a deficit of about \$1,300. They ended up this year with a surplus balance of \$314. (Applause.) That had been brought about in various ways. Last year's committee discussed the matter very fully, and it was decided that some further steps should be taken to make the accounts more explicit, and to rectify the expenditure of the Club. A finance sub-committee was appointed out of the general committee. How such a sub-committee ever came to exist he had failed to discover. There had been one previously, but it suddenly ceased to exist. It had been reconstituted, he thought to great advantage. Their thanks were due to the sub-committee for the way in which they had managed to cut down various expenses. Further than that, their secretary was on leave for a period of ten months. Actually, owing to the regrettable illness of his wife, he happened to be away altogether for eleven and a half months. During the whole time that he was away, the Club had to be looked after by Mr. Deason, and to assist him they were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. B. Williams. The way in which those two gentlemen carried out their work during that period, the way in which they looked after the interests of the club, reflected, he thought, the greatest credit on both of them. (Applause.) It was

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Alleged Trumped-up Action Succeeds.

This morning in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, had before him the case in which the Wing Cheong Yue Kee, contractors of Nga Street, sued the Cheong Po Ngau Firm of No. 12, Queen's Street, cotton yarn merchants, and Tong Shan Leung, a partner, to recover the sum of \$316.70 amount alleged to be due in respect to materials and work done on the premises at 63, Jervois Street.

Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. F. X. D'Almada and Mason, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master defended.

Mr. Preston called evidence to show that Tong Shan Leung was not a partner in the firm.

Mr. Mason called evidence to show that Tong Shan Leung had engaged a foki to work in the Cheong Po Ngau which Tong had said he was just starting. The foki said that the firm did no business and he transferred his allegiance elsewhere.

In answer to Mr. Preston the foki alleged that Tong had told him he had a \$2,000 share.

Mr. Mason addressing his Lordship claimed that the second defendant had held himself out to be a partner. It may have been "swank" but he certainly had done so. It was on the strength of that that the plaintiffs had given him credit.

Mr. Preston said there were two facts in the case:—1, that the first defendant, had disappeared; 2, that the writ was issued in June for work done in the fifth month of last year. He suggested that the plaintiffs only "went for" the second defendant because the first had disappeared, and the second had money. It was, on that score, a trumped up case.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs holding that the second defendant had held himself out to be a partner.

to them, as well as to the finance sub-committee, that was due the credit for converting a deficit of \$1,300 into a credit balance of over \$300. (Applause.) The financial statement before them, continued the chairman, had been considerably altered according to the wishes expressed and the discussion at the last annual meeting. Various items had been put down more explicitly. He did not think that it was necessary to go into any of the items shown, though any questions that members cared to ask would be answered. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. L. Talma seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman submitted the unanimous proposal of the outgoing committee that the President for the ensuing year be the Hon. Mr. O. I. Carver, who had several times before occupied that position.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. Talma and carried unanimously.

Balloting for the Committee of Management then took place, resulting as follows:—Electors: Capt. C. B. Mullins, 89 votes; Dr. Butler, 75; L. Ashcroft, 70; R. L. L. Braddell, 70; R. W. Sinclair, 68; O. P. Griffith Jones, 68; E. L. Talma, 60; H. M. Cantrell, 55. There were five other nominations. Balloting followed for the Election Committee—thirteen members in addition to the Committee of Management. Dr. Butler and Mr. Talma were appointed scrutineers, and the result of the ballot will be announced later.

The meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, at the call of the Hon. Sir Evelyn Ellis.—S. P. Press.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. T. Wade.

It is with feelings of very sincere regret says the N. O. D. News of September 1 that we have to announce the death of Mr. Henning Thomas Wade, which occurred at his residence, No. 12 Park Lane, about 5 p.m. yesterday, after a long and severe illness, the cause of death being cancer in the stomach.

Mr. Wade, who was one of Shanghai's oldest residents and one of the few remaining whose membership of the Shanghai Club extends back to 1870, was originally a Shanghai boy, for he was born in 1846 in a house which then stood on the plot of ground now occupied by the Russo-Asiatic and Deutsch-Asiatische Banks. At the age of two years he made his first trip to England and after being educated at Leatherhead School, Brighton, served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Moffat & Co., tea brokers, in Mincing Lane. He returned to Shanghai in 1867, via the Cape of Good Hope, on the sailing vessel, James Shephard, which occupied 180 days on the voyage, to join the firm of Shaw Bros & Co., and after being in the employment of that firm and Russell & Co. for some years, eventually set up in business for himself as a tea broker.

On literary matters Mr. Wade was an authority, and his conversations were always as interesting as they were instructive. He was a prominent member and secretary for some years of the old Dabbling Society, which in its time included most of the brightest intellects of the day. His expert opinions expressed in articles dealing with the tea trade, books, and sport in general, were all followed with keen interest by readers of the N. O. D. News and "Sport and Gossip." Prior to his death, it was Mr. Wade's intention when he had completed fifty years of life in the far East, to write a book entitled "Fifty Years Reminiscences in China" from records which he had carefully compiled.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss a widowed sister in England, two sons, one of whom, Mr. T. S. D. Wade, is now at the front and a daughter, Miss K. L. Wade, to whom the deepest sympathy is extended. The funeral will take place at Babbling Well cemetery at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

THE FOCHOW CLUB.

Enemies of the Allies are Excluded.

A special general meeting of the above Club was held on August 25 when a large and thoroughly representative number of members were present to consider a proposed amendment to the Club Rules by which Rule No. 14, would read as follows:— "Any Member or Honorary Member, who is adjudicated a Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or who is the Subject of any action between which and Great Britain and Allies a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, as the case may be, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon any property of the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Committee, after reference to the Members, on the written application of such Member or Honorary Member (after enquiry) to restore his name to the books of the Club, and anyone so readmitted shall not be called upon to pay a second Entrance Fee."

After some discussion and the explaining of several points, the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and carried: there was only one dissentient vote.—Fochow Daily Echo.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Leave.

Corpl. A. Whitelaw is granted leave of absence from 2.9.15 to 23.9.15. Pte. E. Green is granted leave of absence from 24.9.15 to 24.10.15.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 8th instant.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Barunits, Squad drill and rifle exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters. Articles of uniform, the issue of which to certain members was authorised at the parade on 25. 3. 15, are to be drawn at this parade. Remainder nil.

Detail.

Gan Club Hill, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 13th instant.—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty Right Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett.

Detection Camp, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 13th instant.—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty.

Sept. 13th Scouts Company.—Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.

Sept. 14th Scouts Company.—Officer on duty Capt. Hutchison.

Sept. 15th Scouts Company.—Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

Sept. 16th Centre Section M. G. Co.—Officer on duty Capt. Wood.

Sept. 17th No. 1 Section Art. Bty. and Left Section M. G. Co.—Officer on duty Lieut. Ross.

Sept. 18th Civil Service Company.—Officer on duty Capt. Churchill.

Sept. 19th No. 2 Section Art. Bty.—Officer on duty Lieut. Dunlop.

Orderly Officer 13th to 20th instant.—Lieut. Wright.

Orderly Sergeant 13th to 20th instant.—Corpl. Hamilton.

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. Orme Transferred.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon when Mr. G. N. Orme presided. There were also present:—Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. N. H. Tez, the Hon. C. Ross, Dr. Pearce, M. O. H. and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

A letter was read from the Government appointing Mr. D. W. Trautman to act as Head of the Sanitary Department on the transfer of Mr. G. M. Orme to the Supreme Court.

On the motion of the president seconded by Mr. Chan Kai Ming, it was decided to invite tenders for the Conservancy Contract for Shaikwan.

The president in saying goodbye to the board thanked the members for the invaluable courtesy he had received in his very short stay. He was sorry he had not been able to further the efforts of the board in the direction of the many reforms which so many desired and which were so hard of achievement in the very short space of time he had with them.

Malaguit Manila Output. We understand that the output of gold for the ten days ended August 28 of the Malaguit Company was 844 ounces.

"FIGHTING FRANCO."

(Continued from Page 5.)

I think you will be surprised to hear Mrs. Harker tell you that that was the muzzle it had on?—I would be very much surprised if Mrs. Harker did.

And you would be surprised if Mr. Haywood will support Mrs. Harker?—I do not know Mr. Haywood.

And the defendant also?—He can say what he likes, I know perfectly well.

Thank you Mrs. Stephens. Mr. Stephens: I do not think it is necessary to prolong the case. It is a question of whose evidence will be taken I suppose.

Mrs. Stephens then left the box. Mr. Stephens: You can sit here—no not there; you must not sit next to Mr. D'Almada—certainly not.

Mr. D'Almada said that he would call evidence to prove that the dog was properly muzzled and that was all he had to satisfy his Worship on. He would first call Inspector Sims.

Inspector Sims said the muzzle was a regulation one.

Mr. Stephens:—You have never seen this dog before have you?—Not to my knowledge.

You have had nothing to do with it?—Not to my knowledge.

Can you tell us if the dog is registered in the usual way as a dog should be?—Yes.

A licensed dog?—Yes.

What date?—Some time in January 1915.

Do you know anything about the dog's nature or what it is. Have you had it reported at all—many a time?—Yes it has been reported.

When?—About a fortnight ago—I believe it was less.

Who by?—115 Patterson, the man who you spoke to.

Oh, a Chinese lakong (loud laughter)—Oh a European policeman.—Yes.

His Worship: On the issue of the summons.

Mr. Stephens: I reported it to a Chinese lakong.

His Worship: Inspector Sims means the summons was taken out.

Inspector Sims:—Not on the last occasion; he reported the dog but no name was given so I do not know who reported it.

Mr. Stephens: It may have been me or anyone else or a lakong. I cannot say it was me—somebody else has reported it no doubt.

What happened on that report?—A summons was taken out.

What happened on that summons?—I don't know.

You did not hear it?—No.

Do you know what happened?—Mr. D'Almada: He was fined \$5.

Mr. Stephens:—Do you know anything about the nature of this dog's character? or anything (laughter)?—No.

Thank you. That is all your Worship.

Mrs. Harker said the dog was muzzled with the muzzle which was in Court. The defendant and Mr. Haywood lived at her home. She admitted to Mr. Stephens when he went to see her that the muzzle the dog was wearing was not as good as the others, but it was a regulation muzzle. She did not see the fight at all. When she saw the dog near the Military Hospital it was muzzled.

Mr. Stephens:—I think you said just now that the muzzle on defendant's dog was not satisfactory?—Yes, I said so.

And you also say it was likely to come off?—Well it may come off if the dog fights.

You did not say that. I am using your own words used just now because you said you did not see the fight and you said the muzzle was likely to come off?—Any muzzle of that description is likely to come off.

It is likely to come off you say?—The No. 1 Regulation muzzle.

You remember I called upon you?—I came to your garden (laughter).

You said to me the dog was not properly muzzled?—I did not say that exactly, I said I considered his muzzle was not as good as the others.

You put it in a different form now, you say that you did not consider it was as good a muzzle as the other dog's?—Yes.

You don't remember saying it was not properly muzzled?—I did not mean that.

You did not mean that although you may have said it?—I said these muzzles were no good, in my estimation.

Yes you have said that but I think you said also that muzzle was likely to come off?

Mr. D'Almada:—She said so now.

Witness: They are likely to slip off the nose.

Mr. Stephens:—A Government Regulation muzzle won't come off.

Witness: That seems to come off.

Mr. Stephens:—You say it was not a satisfactory muzzle?—I do not consider it satisfactory.

You do not remember saying it was improperly muzzled?—No.

That's all right, but I have an idea that you did say so. I believe so, but in conversation like that one may take one view and another another.

I do not suppose for a moment you are trying to say you did say so, but I say that you did. When the dog came back how was it?—The muzzle was on it.

Oh it might have been put on again. Did you not shut the gate and see him coming in?—No.

Then you did not see it hanging below his chin?—No.

How long after it came in did you see it?—I do not know, my dog came in after me. I went straight to my room, I saw it after you spoke to me.

I did not go near the dog because I thought it was best not to (laughter) I saw there was a dog but I cannot say more. That dog has given you trouble from time to time?—He was summoned some time ago.

Apart from the summons you have been complaining to about the dog by people?—No.

Do you know on Sunday afternoon I went down the road and another 1.3 from your house kept it on the seat because she was afraid of it?—No.

Mr. D'Almada: This is irrelevant and it is a waste of time your Worship.

Mr. Stephens: Do you know your dog came out and attacked my dog about a quarter to seven?—your dog fought with mine (laughter).

Witness: Not mine.

Mr. Stephens: N, defendant's dog; yes I know your lodger's dog, I don't know his name?

Mr. D'Almada: Mr. Weigelsberg.

Mr. Stephens: I don't want his name. I hope I never hear it again (loud laughter).

Defendant then went into the box and said since he had been summoned through his servant's negligence he had personally seen that the dog was muzzled before he went out in the morning. On the afternoon in question he went out at four o'clock and the dog was muzzled then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stephens he said that the Italian Consul had suggested that he should keep the dog on a lead. He did not remember that he suggested he should keep it muzzled and that it was not properly muzzled.

Mr. Stephens:—It is not convenient for you to remember things at this moment. It is a very nice word to use. It is not convenient for him. Your Worship should have the dog properly muzzled. Very well your Worship, I don't think it is well to ask him any more. I cannot get the facts, he will only prevaricate. I will not ask any more questions (laughter).

Mr. Haywood after speaking to the dog being muzzled was cross-examined by Mr. Stephens to whom he said that it was known that people had complained of

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Would-be Compradore Duped.

This afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. B. Lindsell, Cheung Chek Man was charged with obtaining \$1,580 by means of false pretences from Lok Man Onbenk, by representing himself to be able to obtain for the prosecutor the compradoreship of the new Java-China-Japan Line s.s. Tjiamboro.

Mr. O. A. S. Russ appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, defended.

Mr. Russ said that there were two charges against the prisoner, one of obtaining the money by false pretences, and the other of converting the same to his own use. Previous to the alleged offence the two parties knew each other well and had been in the habit of smoking opium together every night. The prisoner told the prosecutor that the Java-China-Japan Line had put a new vessel on the run and as he had great influence with the company he would be able to obtain the compradoreship for him. The latter, however, would have to put down \$1,580 as security. The money was paid over to the prisoner a few days later but nothing was heard further of the position of the compradore that the prosecutor was to receive. On enquiries being made the company denied that they knew anything about the prisoner, they had received no money from him and as a matter of fact a compradore had already been appointed to the ship.

Evidence in support of the advocate's statement was being called as we went to press.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN left Singapore for the Port on the 7th instant at morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 13th instant at about 7 a.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Manchuria for San Francisco: Miss A. Varian, R. W. Oront, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Forrest, Miss E. E. McCloskey, Mr. & Mrs. A. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. B. S. Dunsen, Master F. Haderik, O. O. Black, Miss B. Calder, Poy Song, Wm. R. Orker, J. O. Vira, O. Anderson, Miss Lee, Master Wing Kee, Miss Way Lun, Mrs. P. H. Holbrook, Miss Aycock, W. D. Bush, N. J. Patel, Miss A. Johnson, Dr. R. O. Longstaff, P. E. Garside, Rev. J. Herrera, Rev. M. Garcia, B. Brodski, Mrs. V. de la Guardia, Rev. B. Perez, Rev. F. del Olmo, Chun Chumman, W. P. Harris, Rev. L. Mito, Rev. J. M. Barreiro, Mr. J. W. Bolles.

the dog they should have been brought to Court as witnesses by Mr. Stephens (laughter).

Mr. Stephens said that Mr. Haywood knew nothing about the muzzle. He was not there and he was only brought to Court for a purpose (laughter).

Mr. D'Almada contended that no offence had been committed. The dog was muzzled according to the requirements of the law and with a regulation muzzle.

Mr. Stephens said that the dog ought to be destroyed. It was a horrible offence. "The man ought to be fined, the dog ought to be fined—the man ought to be punished" was one of his sentences.

His Worship held that a technical offence had been committed. It was for the owner of a dog to see that the muzzle fitted properly so as to prevent him from biting persons or other dogs. Defendant would be fined \$5.

Mr. Stephens: Thank you, I am much obliged to your Worship. I am going. I have had enough (loud laughter).

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong

FOUR LOTS

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of September,
1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by
Mr GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer, at his Sales Room
Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—
Lot I. All that piece or parcel
of ground registered in the Land
Office as Section B of Inland Lot
No. 1416 together with the messu-
age and buildings thereon known
as No. 3 Macdonnell Road.

Area 5668 Square feet or there-
abouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$39.

Lot II. All that piece or parcel
of ground registered in the Land
Office as Section C of Inland Lot
No. 1416 together with the messu-
age and buildings thereon known
as No. 3 Macdonnell Road.

Area 58.4 Square feet or there-
abouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$40.50.

Lot III. All that piece or parcel
of ground registered in the Land
Office as Section D of Inland Lot
No. 1416 together with the messu-
age and buildings thereon known
as No. 4 Macdonnell Road.

Area 6850 Square feet or there-
abouts.

Annual Crown Rent \$47.00.

The above mentioned premises
are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 999 years
created therein by a Crown Lease
dated the 14th October, 1899.

Lot IV. All those pieces or
parcels of ground registered in
the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 932 and Inland Lot No. 1729.
Together with messuages and
buildings thereon known as
"Dethick" No. 63 Robinson Road
including all out-houses, stables
and a croquet lawn.

Inland Lot No. 932 contains an
area of 81635 square feet and is
held from the Crown for the resi-
due of the term of 999 years
created by a Crown Lease thereof
dated the 20th day of December,
1900.

Annual Crown Rent \$375.00.
Inland Lot No. 1729 contains
an area of 14100 square feet and
is held from the Crown for the resi-
due of the term of 75 years
from the 23rd day of January,
1915 created by the Crown Lease
thereof dated the 28th day of
July, 1916 with such right of
renewal for a further term of 75
years as provided in the said
Crown Lease.

Annual Crown Rent \$80.00.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
EWENS & NEDHAM,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915.

NOTICES.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)
GOAL.

The undersigned having been
appointed Agents for the Cowie
Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are
prepared to quote prices for best
quality Silimpopon Coal trim-
med into Bunkers at seabattik or
Sandakan (British North
Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares
favourably with the better grades
of Japanese Coal and gives good
results on a very moderate con-
sumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik
or Sandakan exclusively for
Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or
Bunkers) are exempt from pay-
ment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are
berthed alongside the Company's
wharf where there is a minimum
depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water
Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik
Harbour) Prices, and all other
information concerning the Port
can be had on application to the
Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Another Amazing Programme.

"Hullo is that You Bill?" "Yes."

"Don't forget we must go to the Vic:
and see"

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

and
"WIFFLES"

ON TUESDAY 7th.

"What's coming off on Friday the 10th?"

"Why, the Great Panama International Exposition Film.
Remind Mabel She Must Come."

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday 4th September

The Powerful Feature Drama

"WRONGLY ACCUSED"

in 7 parts length 10,000 feet.

etc., etc.,

Matinee

every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING
YOUR PROPOSED

MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

'Phone 27 4, Des Vœux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best Attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICES

NOTICE.

We have removed from our
premises No. 14 to No. 12, Queen's
Road Central, just in the rear of
Messrs. Pathe Freres.

RUTTONJEE & Co

NOTICES.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL

KOWLOON.

School Work will re-commence
on Thursday, September 9th, at
9 a.m.
Boarders return on Wednesday
afternoon, September 8th.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord
Besenfield testified to the benefits
he received from **MARTIN'S**
CURE for ASTHMA, and every post brings
similar letters to-day.

MARTIN'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

MADE FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in this by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of imitations.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of
Martin's Pills in the home, and from the first
sign of any irregularity of the system a
course of these pills is begun. Those who
use them recommend them, and have many
times been cured. All Chemists and Stores sell them.
Beware of the World, or post free list of
names of all Chemists, Druggists, and
Booksellers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ota.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Cut—	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
" Roast—Shin	" 19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 20
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg—Young Pei	" 25
" Shoulder—Young Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	each 11
" Heart—Chu Sam	" 18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb. 28
" Liver—Chu Kon	" 24
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	" 28
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 20
" Leg—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart—Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26
Smoking Figs to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 26
" Mutton—Shang Young Yau	" 19
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY.

	Ota.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
" Ducks—Ap	" 32
" Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh) —	" 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
" Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
" Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen—Na	" 45
Phasian—Shan Kai	" 75
Quail—Om Chun	" 25
Partridges—Che Ku	" 65

FISH.

	Ota.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
" Carp—Li Yu	" 20
" Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
" Codfish—Mun Yu	" 14
" Crab—Hoi	" 28
" Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 16
" Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
" Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
" Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	" 10
" Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Soi Yu	" 18
" Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
" Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
" Garoupa—Shet Pan	" 40
" Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
" Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
" Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	" 18
" Leach—Wu Yu	" 26
" Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 23
" Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
" Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
" Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
" Oysters—Shang Ho	" 12
" Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 22
" Perch—Tau Lo	" 18
" Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
" Plaice—Pan Yu	" 15
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 26
" Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
" Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
" Rock Fish—Shet Kau Kung	" 15
" Rosch—Chun Yu	" 12
" Salmon—Ma Yau	" 30
" Shark—Sha Yu	" 8
" Skate—Po Yu	" 8
" Shrimps—Ha	" 25
" Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
" Sole—Tat Sha Yu	" 26
" Tench—Wan Yu	" 10
" Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 18
" Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	" 60

FRUITS.

	Ota.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 18

肉食

	Ota.
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Hong Chiu lb.	1
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	" 1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	" 12
Carambola—Young To	" 12
Coconuts—Yo Tee	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tee	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	" 10
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh—	" 10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	" 5
" Sweet—	" 8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" 10
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tao	" 10
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Bai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Ota.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
" Cheuk	" 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Ohoi	" 8
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsai	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 25
Chilies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 10
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	" 8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old—Lo Keung	" 12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 10
Okra—	" 8
Onions Bombay—Young Ohong Tau	" 8
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	" 3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 3
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 5
Sage—Tse So	" 8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	" 6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 6
" Vinos—Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Young Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	" 4
" (American)—Ka—bit & a	" 4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	" 12
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 8
Yams—Ta Shu	" 8
" English—Young Kan Chai	" 8
" Tau	" 8

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.14
Granulated, per lb.,	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.13
No. 2	.12
Cooking Fat, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub-
sidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 25
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation
No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule)
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

菓子

	Ota.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 18

